The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,208 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st Oct.
L. Shannon	3283	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Surat	3452	550	C. R. Edwards	14th ,,
L. Cathay	3284	700	T. Fotheringh	21st ,,
— Assaye	2449	550	E. E. Comyn	28th ,,
L. Parramatta	3	900	A. S. Barlow	4th Dec.
M. Peiho	3003	600	A. Symons	10th ,,
L. Malwa	3700	700	A. W. Anderson	18th ,,
— Gwalior	3	550	F. Harris	25th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3660	760	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	3284	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	3877	1050	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 P.M., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On	1884.
MASSILIA	3877 1050	S. D. Shallard	31st	Oct.
SUTLEJ	4130 700	A. H. Joanson	11th	Nov.
PESHAWUR	2906 700	J. C. Baker	28th	,,
TASMANIA	4170 500	C. Perrine	12th	Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are issued on favorable terms, and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former ports is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 2½ hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 938. Second Class Rs. 570.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 15th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 30, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	3,000	600	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	600	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 A.M. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 12 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

LIGNE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMING TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,400 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES, direct on the 29th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 5 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 0 0
Viâ Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 0 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in Londo free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE first-class steamer HINDOSTAN, sailing for Marseilles on or about 3rd November, has accommodation for a few first-class passengers.

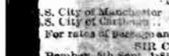
She has a Doctor on board.

Passage money including wines, Rs. 150.

For further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London:—

	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailings about
S.S. City of Manchester	3125	A. Macdonald	11th Nov.
S.S. City of Carlisle	2850	D. McPherson	15th Dec.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1884. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED at R. SCOTT and Co. a from batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising pairs, saddle horses and single-harness horses, specially selected by Mr. MACKLIN, the largest importer to this country. All are thoroughly trained and can be seen in saddle and harness.

TO LET.

TO LET, two very desirable BED-ROOMS, one on the first floor, and one on the second floor with baths and the use of a Kitchen, nearly opposite to the Gymkhana, facing the sea. Rents only Rs. 30 and 35. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WANTED.

SOME SUB-OVERSEERS and DRAFTSMEN for the Nagpur Bengal State Railway. Applicants should state what pay they expect, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned to

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Nagpur.

Only superior candidates will be communicated with.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the bridges between Hilaspoor-Etawah (State) Railway and Kanti Station, E. I. R. to Umaria, a distance of 70 Furlongs.

Printed copies of specification, schedule of rates, and general conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of Two Rupees, on or after 3rd November prox., at Office of the Executive Engineer, Division at Jubbulpoor, to whom the drawings may be inspected and all information obtained.

ALFRED PENNY,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bilaspoor-Etawah Railway.
Jubbulpoor, 23rd October, 1884.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY is now prepared to supply arc and incandescent lights at all reasonable rates; special portable machinery for temporary purposes. Lights erected and working in 48 hours for weddings and other entertainments.

Estimates supplied for lighting streets, mills, railway stations, &c., by the most approved systems and at the lowest rates.

Lights from 20 to 50,000-candle power each. Apply to

C. SELLMOIR, Body Bay Works.

PYSTELEUM AND METALLICON PAINTING.

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA, from 200, Regent-street, London, has been established at 13, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY, opposite to Messrs. Watson's Hotel, where Lessons are given daily (Sundays excepted) by a Lady (Medalist, London), in Painting, Drawing, and Wood-Staining, and most Materials and Price Lists can be obtained on application.

The above most beautiful Arts can easily be learnt by even those who have had no previous knowledge of painting; and success is guaranteed to all pupils.

Specimens of the work, showing the high profits which can readily be acquired after a few lessons only, are now on view and an inspection is respectfully solicited.

Photographs artistically painted by the Crystoleum process, or in permanent water colours, at most reasonable rates.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily ignited as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. F. HIGGINS & Co.,
25, Cha[illegible]
Li[illegible] England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,651 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIA'S GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the forenoon of any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,150 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch (Mandvi).

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

COLONEL ——, Secy., Lawn-Tennis Club, B——, writes:—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled BLANKETING, 6 feet wide, Rs. 1-6-0 per yard.

Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.

For Samples apply to

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL

PARTICULARLY recommended for the growth of Hair; and is a reliable application when the Hair is falling off, and even causes it to grow on bald places.

Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.

A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH in the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all eliminatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial after the S. W. Monsoon, and as a preventive against Fever, which is very prevalent amongst Horses in the Bombay Presidency.

Per bottle Re. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES

CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica.

It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.

One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.

Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Cattarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH

POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.

Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,

Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.

Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE

Effectually cleanses the skin of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 183.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, on account of the MUHURRUM HOLIDAY.

S.S. SPREE HALL ARRIVED 28TH OCTOBER, 1884.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chaff or broken packages must be surveyed before removal; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Bales exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not cleared in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

BOMBAY CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club is to be held at the Club THIS AFTERNOON at 5-30 p.m.

C. J. VANSITTART,
Honorary Secretary.
28th October, 1884.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1884-85.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the Assessment Book for the GHIRGAUM ward.

Objections to the Assessment may be lodged at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th Oct., 1884.

NOTICE.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo-bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1884, at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

Members and friends of the Association are requested to attend.

WM. J. ESSAJI,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 5, 1, Church-gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1884, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Ebjee Oomersey and F. Masoodi as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 12th November, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, SUB-AGENTS, in different parts of India for S. Davis Co.'s English Sewing Machines. Cheapest and best machines out.—SHROFF BROTHERS, sole agents.

NEEDLES, Robins, Shuttles, Spools, Belts, &c., to suit Sewing Machines of all makers, half the price to other merchants.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pershaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FALLODYNE charmingly sharpens the memory and cures forgetfulness. Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Can be had of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

LEAD AIR GUN with Darts—price Rs. 30 each. Apply to DARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, fresh stock in prime condition, at 12 annas per lb., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

ALBUMS, Bridal, Lace, Presentation, Mayfair, Garland, Floral, Music. Prices the cheapest of all.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

TO BE SUB-LET, RUSSELL LODGE, Poona. Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Presidency Pay Master, Bombay.

NEW and select patterns of JARUN CLOTH to meet the increasing demand. Coat and Vest Rs. 7-8, at A. A. LACKA and Co.'s General Outfitting Warehouse, Bombay.

EURASIAN and Anglo-Indian Association General meeting to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder. Friends and well-wishers are invited.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING is fast superseding Crewel Work as a delightful home occupation for Ladies. Lessons given at 13, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, thorough-bred black and tan English Terrier Bitch, perfectly marked; prize bred and good ratter. S.S. OTHELLO, Prince's Dock.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.

J. NEUBERG.

MESSRS. P. YUCCINO and Co. beg to inform the public that their Mr. Yuccino has returned from Europe with some new process in photography, and that their business will now be conducted under his own supervision.

MRS. YOUNG, widow of the Rev. Albert Young, late of Bombay and Panchgani, wishes to receive into her home with her two young children others needing a mother's care, whose parents desire to send them to England. Healthy situation, highest references, terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. YOUNG, 81, South-street Greenwich, Kent, England.

TONGA FOR SALE, in good order, price Rs. 230. Also double brass-mounted harness, nearly new, Rs. 40. Apply to H. P. JACOB, Nasik.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

AN experienced and influential piece-goods SALESMAN is open to an engagement. For terms, &c., apply to "Cara Fogo," care of this paper.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, via Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, nett. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1729. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, chesnut English Gelding, 16·0½ hands high, rising seven years old, and formerly a trained charger. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, by an Experienced NURSE, who is on her way from England, an engagement to return in charge of Invalid or Children early in November. Highest testimonials. Apply G. T. C., Office of this paper.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal Rutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Manableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, The Customs Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Akbari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, also a splendid selection of goods suitable for Christmas presents.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Burgundy, and is famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BOLTON & Co. beg to intimate their kind Constituents at Bombay' Up-country, and the general public that arrangements have been made on a very Extended Scale with all the principal Manufacturers to ship out an immense quantity of goods including all the Novelties and Curiosities that could be procured in London, Paris, Vienna and in the Continent; portion of which is daily being landed and displayed for sale. The prices marked are so low that each article worth its value and less than could be purchased in the Home Markets.

This is a fine opportunity for selecting New Goods at a cheaper price.

Inspection is respectfully solicited.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

TO all those living in Outstations or proceeding on Tour, we can confidently recommend our carefully selected and constantly replenished STOCK of those articles of daily use, which experience has shown are the Best and most RELIABLE for the DISTRICTS. STORES of all kinds, of guaranteed quality; WINES and SPIRITS of the best brands; SMOKER'S WANTS in the greatest variety; GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ENAMELLED IRONWARE, and innumerable necessary articles for household use; STATIONERY of every description.

GYMKHANA and SPORTING REQUISITES from the best makers. Our varied stock of these will be found unsurpassed.

MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL and VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS in the Pharmacy Department are under the special care of several duly qualified ENGLISH CHEMISTS, to whose charge is also confided our well-known AERATED-WATER Manufactory. Superiority and Purity are thus guaranteed.

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S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain bandle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	60 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	18 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	8 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases ... Rs. 15 and	12 0

RINGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, 5, 6 and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 4

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter			12 0
12	ditto		9 0
11	ditto		6 0
9	ditto	with tacked head	3 0
9	ditto	electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Boxes per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

As Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Stradnarius, Guarnarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	60 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	85 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 30 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

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CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

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IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, manufactured and erected in any part of India.

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WE have always in stock Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron of all brands, Plain and Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets, Roof Fittings, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Lathes Planing Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers Centrifugal and Lift and Force Pumps, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and [illegible] are Pipes, Wire Fencing and Gates, Leather, India-rubber and Tanned Canvas Hose [illegible] Paint and Duresco, Calvert's (15 per cent. acid) Carbolic Powder and Sanitas Powder [illegible] cks and Clay, Portland Cement, Asphalte, &c.

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CHRONOGRAPHS AND RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY

POONA. 1, East-street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England of £100,000 for North America is reported by Reuter, but rates of discount remain apparently unaltered, and the only alteration in stock quotations is a decline of ⅛ in Consols.

The General Produce markets are without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady at previous prices both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. In New York quotations are also unaltered.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884	1883	1881
Two days' receipts	55,000	50,000	45,000
Three days' do.	91,000	83,000	85,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,242,000	1,340,000	1,245,000

The market here to-day has been very quiet, and no new business of any importance has transpired. Sellers are still cautious about contracting forward, meanwhile exporters do not get limits which would enable them to pay higher rates.

Wheat is firm at Rs. 2-5-8 per candy for No. 1 Soft White, but there is little new business being done, notwithstanding the decline in Freights and Exchange, the home markets being so inactive.

Linseed has now run up to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready, an absurd quotation as compared with home values, but some people being cornered for this month's shipment have had to buy.

Freights are again worse. For Liverpool 10s. per ton is now the quotation for wheat, and practically it has ceased to be a question of rate altogether, produce is simply not going forward. We are now at a point from which it might be thought a turn might come, but so far there is no sign of any change for the better.

Imports.—Piece-goods are steady in the bazaar, with a fair business passing, but there is little in the shape of forward buying through first hands owing to the position of exchange. Coals continue firm, and Rs. 17½ per ton alongside has been paid for ready Davison's West Hartley.

Exchange.—With continued weak advices from Calcutta, our market is [illegible] and the decline does not bring [illegible] Bankers are buyers for delivery all next season at proportionate rates. A considerable amount of demand Bank paper is said to have changed hands late yesterday. We quote at the close to-day :—

Bills on demand	1s. 7d. to 9-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-16d. to 7-32d. "
Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 15-32d. "
Credits do. do. do.	1s. 7¼d. "
Francs do. do. do.	2 05½d. "

Government Paper is quiet, but pretty steady yesterday's rates, say Rs. 99 3-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Spinning Mills are a little easier again, Manockjee Petits being back to Rs. 1,192, and other companies, where dealt in, generally Rs. 5 lower. Mofussil Press shares are firm at Rs. 415, and Bombay Press have advanced to Rs. 285. Port Canninga have improved to Rs. 325.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	560
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock		£20	218 3-0	6 p.ct.	160
Do. New £20 shares		£20	13 0-14 6	do.	350
Ditto		£20	6 3-7 3	do.	580
Ditto		£20	2 9-13	do.	260
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.		£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares		£1	£18	6- 0	do.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Suez, 1,864 tons, Captain E Morrao, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (24th Oct.) in ballast.

The steamer Sirsa, 1,696 tons, Captain T. Whittard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers proceeded yesterday per Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's steamer Helios, Captain Graf Sturll :—For Trieste—Surgeon-Major Chesnaye, Mrs Chesnaye and Miss Chesnaye, Miss Dorling, Masti F Mercer, Mr H Raimondi, Mrs A de Lacosse and infant, Mr G F Schumacher, Mr D Schaible, Mrs Schaible and two children, Mrs Nowinsky, Mr and Mrs Rosenburgh. For Aden.—Twenty-five deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Oct), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major C H D Higginson, Mr E J Ebden [illegible] and three children, Miss Dalrymple, Lieut-Col [illegible] Mrs Beddy and two children, Mr and Mrs A Hudson and infant, Mrs James Goodwyn and child, Miss Doudridge, Mrs J H Western, Mrs Hugh Fraser, child, and infant, Mrs R A Crodner and two child. Mrs Bowman, Bombay and infant, Mrs Watson, General H D Taylor, Miss Richardson, Miss Chapman, Dr B Firench Mullen, Miss Crossman, Mr W C Kirkpatrick, Revd Dennis Osborne, Mrs Osborne and child, Major and Mrs H F Woodcock, Mr R W Robertson, Mr W F Richardson, Mr F Long, Miss McKeal, Miss Stone, Surg-Genl Meane, Mrs Waugh and two children, Mrs Baume, Mr James Fox, Mr J Broadbent.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Suez (s)	Morrao	Colombo, Oct. 24.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Calcutta, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	J. M. Clive (s)	Fowell	Kurrachee.
	Elektra (s)	Deuich	China, &c

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Othello, to Hull.
" Massilia, to China &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 24.
Riddick, Surg. Major, on duty, from Landour.
October 27.
MacDowall, Brigade Surg., from leave, from England.
Walker, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Chapman, Col., 8th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Moore, Lieut., Scottish Rifles, from leave, from England.
Tower, Major, Derbyshire, from leave, from England.
Dalrymple, Col., A. Q. M. G., from leave, from England.
Cameron, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Reay, Major, 13th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Kettlewell, Col., 20th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Keith, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Brackenbury, Captain, R. E., to join, from Bangalore.
October 28.
Purvis, Captain, N. Staff. Regt., to join, from Poona.
Murray, Lieut. Col., P. W. Dept., on duty, from Abu.
Beddy, Lieut. Col., 29th Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
Woodcock, Major, Military Accounts Dept., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—October 27.
Willcock, Lieut. Gloucester [illegible] Mirbat.
Wilson, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Deesa.
Dalrymple, Col., A. Q. M. G., to rejoin to Umballa.
Cameron, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, to join, to Lucknow.
Redford, Major, R. A., to join, to Cawnpore.
Purvis, Captain, N. Staff. Regt. to join, to Quetta.
Kettlewell, Col., 20th Bombay N. I., to join, to Belgaum
Moore, Lieut., Scottish Rifles to join, to Cawnpore.
Keith, Major R. A., to join, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 29, 1884.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 1st November next. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own travelling expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the first parade of the season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vols F. Simpson-Gee, W. B. Pennan, R. Fletcher, and R. W. Bulman, B. Company ; and J. Duncan, G. Comany.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
42, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY,
BOMBAY.
(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1867.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge [illegible] possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, [illegible] the best new works are constantly added. [illegible] annualled with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

DUSTOOR—October 27, at Dustoor Hall, Poona, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

The recently issued report on the administration of the Presidency Division gives the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal an opportunity for expressing his opinion upon the condition of the native press in Bengal. It must be admitted that Mr. Rivers Thompson, who seldom writes in a languid tone, makes adequate use of his opportunity. He finds that while English journalism in Bengal has recovered the proper function of temperate criticism from which it departed during the heated controversies of last year, native journalism, as a rule, is "still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, a ready acceptance of unfounded rumours, and a proneness to impute unworthy motives to Government and its officers." If we were at all disposed to question the, at any rate, approximate truth of this estimate, we should be deterred from doing so by a somewhat remarkable resolution that was recently passed by a native organization in Bengal, the Utterpara People's Association. The committee of that society have put upon record their hope that "in the interests of the country, however important the questions may be, some of our native journals, for whose [illegible] may be at stake, should be a little more moderate in criticising the conduct of public officers and dealing with politics in general." Upon the main fact which underlies Mr. Rivers Thompson's admonition there can therefore be little doubt. The attempts which have lately been made to persuade public opinion in England that a re-enactment of the Vernacular Press Act was necessary did proceed upon a certain basis of reality, narrow, trivial, and wholly insufficient though the basis was. The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta found it easy enough to supply his readers with an abundance of extracts from the vernacular press of Bengal which amply supported his proposition that a good deal of the writing which finds its way into print on that side is scurrilous, malevolent, and even seditious. And it is quite likely that the articles upon which three native officials based an application to Mr. Rivers Thompson for leave to prosecute the writers were as calumnious as he and they represent them to have been. Any one who took the trouble to search in the vernacular newspapers of India, and of those of Bengal in particular, for writings of that kind, would find ample warrant for the censure which Mr. Rivers Thompson and the Utterpara Committee have passed upon a certain class of native journalists, and even for the unflattering accounts of vernacular journalism which are from time to time drawn up for transmission to England.

That the evil exists then, there is no reason for denying. The only points in controversy are as to the extent to which it exists, and as to the influence which it is capable of exerting. And these are the very points upon which those who aim at informing public opinion at home are consistently, if not studiously, reticent. We do not care to inquire whether the practical necessity of much of Mr. Rivers Thompson's admonition is not called in doubt by the sentence with which he concludes his Resolution on this subject. But we are pretty sure that some recent communications to the home press would have been deprived of half their terror if by way of postscript these words had been added :—" Mr. Rivers Thompson may say at once, judging from his intercourse with all classes, that constituted and worked as it is at present, the native press is only an exponent of the views of its conductors, and not of those of the people of the province." This [illegible] of a press which neither influences nor reflects public opinion may be taken too seriously, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that, on this side of India at all events, the vernacular newspapers which do in some degree exert an influence upon the native community are conducted, on the whole, with good sense and good feeling. It is no reflection upon the loyalty and good-faith of the conductors to say that they have still a good deal to learn in regard to the methods of their craft. Journalism in this country is, comparatively speaking, a new art, the technicalities of which are being mastered slowly, and the real resources of which are as yet imperfectly understood. Even English journalists have discovered only late in the day that violent writing is not strong writing, and that the personal, denunciatory style of criticism is of all styles the one that least influences public opinion and public policy. It does not seem so long since the *Times* itself thought it was giving point to an argument against an eminent Anglo-Indian by speaking of him as "Mr. Thomas Blabbington Macaulay," and this insult was by no means exceptional. We have learnt a good deal since then, and we have changed a good deal since then. But the recollections of these things should deter us from requiring too much at the hands of indigenous journalists. Perhaps we might be more exacting if the examples which had been placed nearest to them had been in all cases examples of moderation, of good temper, and of self-restraint. Mr. Rivers Thompson has something to say upon that subject which, in Calcutta at any rate, will be easily understood.

The conditions under which it exists impose necessary limitations upon the influence of the native press. So long as little more than one per cent. of the population enter the primary schools of India, so long will the native journalist have an infinitesimally small public to appeal to. And yet unless the educational policy of the various Governments, to which a new stimulus has been given by the Resolution of the Government of India which we publish to-day, should be an utter failure we may expect that the reading public in this country will grow largely, and native journalism, in the ordinary course of things, should grow with it. There is no necessary reason for contemplating that state of things with anxiety, even if it be true, as a Bengal official points out, that the native press must, from the nature of things, be always in opposition. A wisely conducted opposition, no matter who may direct it, may render invaluable service to India, besides giving real, if unintended help to the administration that it opposes. The fact that there is in the accepted sense of the term no such thing as public feeling in India widens the opportunities of Indian journalism, and increases its responsibilities. Vernacular journalists will for a long time to come, no doubt, take a one-sided view of the questions that they deal with. Their criticisms will possibly be narrow, prejudiced, and partial. We should not expect to see the whole case set forth in their writings. But we should expect to see the native view, or something as nearly approaching it as is possible in a community whose public opinion cannot be sought for in the public at large. And that is, in truth, all that can be expected, all that is wanted. Mr. Rivers Thompson speaks upon this point with refreshing candour. A free press, he declares, "can interpret the rulers to the people and the people to their rulers, and through the medium of the press honestly conducted the Government can discover the wants of the country much more clearly and usefully than through the medium of official reports." Whether or not the native press is to render real service to the community for which it professes to speak, will depend, [illegible] its earlyconduct [illegible] in proportion as it does this.

The City of Poona, which has already started the first High School for Hindu girls, and which is now busy elaborating a constitution for a new "Deccan Education Society," to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating, or incorporating, at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under native management, or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people," is also, it would appear, to have the credit of leading the movement for the transfer of primary schools situated within municipal limits to school boards appointed by the municipalities. The proceedings at the quarterly meeting of the Poona Municipality, which resulted in the formal appointment of a School Board to take administrative charge of the primary schools of Poona, on the 1st December, will be read with interest, both as being the first of their kind and as affording some indication of the feeling with which the proposed increase to their responsibilities will be regarded by mofussil municipalities in general. If we understand Mr. Kirkham's exposition aright, it certainly cannot be said that Government is driving a hard bargain with Poona, and we are disposed to think that some of the coyness shown by the shrewd Municipal Commissioners at the meeting may have been merely a little bashful art to disguise the consciousness that they were having decidedly the best of it. The Poona City schools have been maintained hitherto, it is stated, partly by the contributions of the city, but also partly by drawing upon the District Local Fund, to which the city does not contribute, to the extent of Rs. 5,500 per annum. The District Fund is now most properly to be relieved of this burden, and in order that the city schools may still be maintained in the same efficiency as before, the deficit is to be made good by a Government grant of Rs. 3,500 and an additional Municipal grant of Rs. 2,000. Seeing that the Municipality is likely to be relieved of police charges to a much larger amount, it is evidently to be regarded as rather fortunate in the pecuniary aspects of the transaction. The composition of the new School Board will be scanned with interest, and it must be owned, we think, that the Municipality have elected one which fairly represents [illegible] sections of the community. There are 3 Brahmins, 1 Mahomedan, 1 Maratha and 1 Tamil. The chairman is a jagirdhar, a man of moderate views as well as of independence ; and the remaining members include a merchant, a teacher, a journalist, and a medical man. The free criticism bestowed upon the "standards" of the Educational Department will surprise no one acquainted with the views prevailing in native society on that subject. The Poona Municipality evidently contains persons not only prepared, like Sydney Smith's friend, to speak disrespectfully of the Equator and anathematize the North Pole, but quite ready, if need be, to blaspheme both hemispheres and geography in general. Mr. Kirkham genially pitted off one speaker against another, but we are disposed to agree with the section which holds that long lists of names of places which might as well be in the moon for all the interest they can excite in the minds of native boys are decidedly innutritious pabulum, and if it be true that such lists are prescribed in the official standards, we hope they will be "reformed altogether." The Poona Municipal Commissioners have shown a good example in the mingled moderation and outspokenness of their criticisms on the Government proposals, and nothing but good can result from discussion conducted in such a spirit. In the present case the tact of the chairman and the full and ready explanations of the Government Inspector brought the discussion to a fruitful result, and the School Board was safely brought into existence. On the whole, the capital of the Deccan may fairly be congratulated on the proceedings connected with the election of the first Municipal School Board of Western India.

Few if any dissentient sounds have been heard amid the chorus of confirming voices which were raised when the *Pall Mall Gazette* made its revelations regarding the state of the Navy. Perhaps when Sir Thomas Brassey last week urged people not to give way to panic upon the subject, he was by a good many vigilant people set down to be a mere indifferentist, who, though he ought to have known all about it, really knew nothing and cared less. But it is at least worth while to notice that the people whose naval power has so much alarmed us are not by any means so conscious as we are of possessing the strength, either absolute or relative, with which they have been credited. French journalists are by no means given to underrating either the military or the naval resources of their country. And yet they one and all declare that if it is the French Navy that we are afraid of, we may put our fears aside, for they are thoroughly dissatisfied with both its strength and its condition. And French admirals are saying pretty much the same thing. But a more remarkable discouragement to the panic-stricken folks at home is contained in a report from Italy. The growth of the Italian fleet, with its huge ironclads of the Dandolo and Lepanto type, is one of the more portentous facts in the gloomy prospect to which attention has been invited. And yet, after the millions which the Italians have spent in satisfying a vain desire for the biggest ships in the world, they are told that the money has only been thrown away. A commission which has inquired into the subject has just reported that "the transformation of the entire Italian fleet is absolutely indispensable." It may be said that our Navy is not the better because of the deficiencies of the navies of other countries. But the question has all along been one not so much of absolute as of relative strength, and our Navy is therefore so much the stronger for whatever weakness may be discovered in the navies of other Powers.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, Oct. 21.

Has a new era commenced in Kashmere ? That is a question very interesting, especially to the Kashmeris, and one that current events will most effectually answer. Information reached me yesterday that the Maharajah had ordered Wazir Punnoo, the most energetic [illegible] officials at the Court of Jummoo, and also contractor for the [illegible] of shawl and other duties, to take off the stamp duty of Rs. 20 per cent. imposed on the shawls before the pattern is worked up ; it was on the sample of the forthcoming shawl that this duty was imposed, which was kept till the shawl was nearly completed, when it was worked in, and testified that the manufactured shawl was of the same quality as the sample. This duty, however, was very oppressive and well-nigh prohibitive, as about 13 per cent. was in addition imposed, thus making the total duties amount to not less than 33 per cent. The trade in shawls was consequently nearly destroyed by the impositions of the Kashmere Government. I pointed this out some time ago, and at last the duty has been removed. And this is how it was done. The merchants here, finding that nothing could be done by representations to their own Government, sent a petition to the Government of India. A reply was made in the form of a remonstrance to the Maharajah, who thereupon ordered the duty to be taken off. In justice to the Maharajah I may remind you that I informed you some time ago that the Wazir Punnoo had refused to obey the Maharajah's order to take off this duty, and this refusal has had effect till now. This is the failing in the administration of Kashmere which I have been trying to point out, and to remove, if possible. There is no executive power. A resolute man like Wazir Punnoo does nearly as he likes, and mainly, be it remembered, because the Government of India has hitherto done nothing. Now a beginning has been made, and for the good of the people of Kashmere it should be continued.

This reminds me of an important statement made to me recently by a Mahomedan merchant here, confirmation of which was given a day or two afterwards by a European gentleman who has been many years a resident in Kashmere. The cultivators here, who are called zemindars, get for themselves, for the seed for next year's crop and their own use, only six seers out of forty seers, the manud weight here. This is equivalent to getting Rs. 15 only out of every Rs. 100, or 85 per cent. paid to Government and the officials. The Maharajah takes one-half the crop, and the Pandits and other officials employed in collecting this half, by a variety of methods of their own, manage to take from 20 to 30 per cent. more. I should be very glad if this [illegible] it could be proved to be erroneous. I feel [illegible] destruction [illegible] very sort of desire for improvement can follow from such a system of pilfering as this is ? The demand of one-half the crop in kind is bad enough, and exceeds the demand of the Government in India or anywhere else ; but when the officials are allowed to appropriate the property of the cultivators in this shocking manner, is not the Government of India justified in using its authority to stop such proceedings ? Well may the cultivators cry out, Zoolum, zoolum, sahib ; the Pandits eat up all Kashmere !!

I hear that the Maharajah has a scheme on hand for encouraging education in his State. No details have yet been given, but the scheme is under consideration ; and here again the Government of India obtains credit for starting the matter. There is practically no educational department here ; one wretched school in Srinuggur is supported by the Government, but from want of proper supervision and management nothing of any value is accomplished. Perhaps something may shortly be done.

The season finally closed here with the departure of the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Etty, of Benares, on the 13th instant. He would have left a month sooner, but he obtained an extension of leave for one month, and considers that this should be regarded as a precedent, as the season does not close any year before the second week in October. Mr. Etty is well satisfied with the results of his six months' duty here. There have been about 500 visitors, of whom about 130 were ladies and children. The collections made on Sundays have amounted to Rs. 685. Of this sum Rs. 70 have been sent to the Lahore Cathedral, and other sums to different charities in India ; money has also been spent in improving the building used as a church, and in paying the cost of caretakers, leaving a balance of Rs. 150, which is to be kept as a fund for the purchase of a harmonium, to be added another season. The Chaplain has complained of the persistent manner in which the young bachelor officers on leave in Kashmere have absented themselves from the church services. Perhaps they will be more attentive in future. It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Tolmarsh, now doing duty at Lucknow, will be Chaplain next season. A clerical duty in Kashmere is much desired, naturally ; and that, perhaps, accounts for the appointment for next year being already promised.

The Duke of Connaught, I hear, has not had much sport in Kashmere. The part of the Valley His Royal Highness has visited has been preserved for some years past by the Maharajah, and a considerable addition thereto has been made during the last twelve months, but shooting in Kashmere has seen its best days. To get good sport the ranges of mountains surrounding the Valley must be crossed, but the Duke has no time to go so far. His Royal Highness will not stay at Jummoo, report says, but merely breakfast there, and pass on. He intends to be in Meerut by the 1st [illegible] Colonel Sir O. St. John accompanies him to Jummoo, [illegible] Digest that, suggested in the Despatch of 1854, they may form connecting links between the different grades of institutions.

3. That scholarships payable from public funds, including those attached to any Government college or school merely on the ground of caste, and they recommend that it be applied with due caution to every institution, not reserved for special classes, which is wholly maintained at the cost of public funds, whether provincial, municipal, or local. There are doubtless many parts of India, even at the present day, where much tact will have to be shown by the officers of Government in leading the managers of aided schools to throw their institutions open to low-caste children. It has been above explained that no compulsion is to be used, but it is hoped that by the exercise of that due caution on which the Commission rightly insist, and through the example set by Government and other schools supported by public funds, progress may be made in rendering the aided schools of the country available for all classes of the community. As regards the poorer classes generally, the Commission avoid make due provision for free studentships and special schools suited to their wants.

We conclude with two passages that deal with the legislative and financial aspects of the question. Talking of the first the Resolution says :—

The Local Governments appear to be unanimous in deprecating any special educational legislation at the present time. Under all the Acts for settling the conditions of local self-government in municipalities and rural tracts, provision, more or less complete, has been made for education, and the wish is generally expressed that each province should be left to work on the lines laid down in the local laws, and that any further legislative action should be deferred until it be seen whether the results are satisfactory or the reverse. The Governor-General in Council is content for the present to accept in this matter the conclusions of the Local Governments, in reliance upon their hearty co-operation in the complete application of the principles now laid down by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State. The local boards will therefore ordinarily form the school board for the area under their jurisdiction. It will probably be found desirable to appoint special educational committees of the boards, and some instances [illegible] permit the association of outsiders on such committees with the members of the boards. The boards will also doubtless see it to be advisable to encourage the formation of school committees in connection with individual institutions or groups of institutions. The Governor-General is [illegible] that the Local Government shall see that the boards give full effect to the policy of Government, and that they work the grant-in-aid rules equitably and liberally, maintaining the essential principles on which the Government has acted in encouraging the development of private enterprise in education. Their relations to the Department, and the position of inspecting officers, must be determined by the Local Governments, having regard to the capacity and character of each local board and the advanced or backward character of the tract for which it is appointed. The Governor-General in Council has no desire to insist on universality of uniformity. As regards control of funds, most of the local enactments do not provide for a separate school fund. This will make it the more necessary for the Local Government to [illegible] a clear understanding to be arrived at with each board as to the provision to be made for education and the due appropriation of the Government subsidy. The working of the boards should be fully noticed in the annual Provincial Education Reports.

After all the most important question in connection with the spread of education in India is that of the provision of funds. On this head the Resolution goes on to say :—

The Governor-General in Council is glad to find from the reports of the Local Governments that they are alive to the necessities of the case and ready to do what they can to meet them. The Bengal Government estimates that 11 lakhs of rupees of additional charge are required to enable it to do all it desires for primary and aided education.

The *Madras* Government pledges itself in future to contribute for education 5 per cent. of its Provincial income.

The *Bombay* Government also promises to increase its allotments as its funds permit. The *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Government has not yet submitted any financial report. The *Punjab* Government is unable to increase its pay grants. In the *Central Provinces* 5 per cent. on the Provincial income is to be set apart for education. The cess contribution is rising ; towns are expected to contribute more largely ; and considerable donations from private liberality have been received for the establishment of colleges at Jubbulpore and Nagpore. In *Assam*, taking provincial and local revenue together, about 3½ per cent. is given to education, and the allotments have steadily increased. In *Coorg* and *Hyderabad* the funds necessary in the backward condition of the Provinces are forthcoming. The rate of advance must everywhere be determined by the means of all kinds at the disposal of the Local Governments. In Bombay, the Punjab, and some other Provinces private munificence has been very prominent, especially in connection with higher education. The Government of India feels sure that there will be no falling off in this respect. The Local Governments should also, as far as their means permit, supplement this increased local effort by contributions from provincial revenues. In urging on Local Governments a liberal policy in regard to educational expenditure, the Government of India is aware that the policy is one the proposed development of which would be contemplated at the conclusion of the provincial contracts, under which existing provincial charge. The Governor-General in Council will, therefore, should [illegible] arise, and should a review of the [illegible] be unable to increase expenditure on education to the extent contemplated be prepared to consider [illegible] that may [illegible] ably be put forward [illegible] assistance from [illegible]

not object to this. The question raised in recommendation 4, regarding the adoption of inter-school tests might, where there is any doubt as to the advisability of the practice, be referred to such a conference. The Governor General in Council also approves of the recommendation that it be an instruction to the Departments of the various Provinces to aim at raising fees gradually, cautiously, and with due regard to necessary exemptions, up to the highest amount that will not check the spread of education, especially in colleges, secondary schools, and primary schools in towns where the value of education is understood. This appears to His Excellency in Council and to the Secretary of State to go quite far enough. The Government of India is not in favour of any summary raising of fees in colleges. Though it is desirable to see high education made as self-supporting as possible, the steps to this end should be cautious and well-considered. Any considerable raising of fees must be accompanied by the establishment of scholarships on a sufficient scale to obviate any danger of closing the avenues of high education to youths of ability but with restricted private means. His Excellency in Council also approves of recommendations to the effect that it be distinctly laid down that native gentlemen of approved qualifications be eligible for the post of Inspector of Schools, and that they be employed in that capacity more than has been the case hitherto. Also that Inspectresses be employed, when necessary, for the general supervision of Government, aided, and other girls' schools desiring inspection.

The Resolution treats at length of the external relations of the department ; the following points touched upon are most worthy of attention :—

With the principles embodied in the recommendations concerning the external relations of the Department (Chapter VIII) the Governor General in Council generally concurs. The outcome of the proposals, so far as concerns advanced education, when read in connection with those set forth in preceding chapters, may be stated thus :—That for all kinds of such education private effort should in future be encouraged and mainly relied on, and that every form of private effort should be systematically encouraged in such ways as these :—(*a*) by clearly showing that whilst existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in full efficiency, wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of institutions under private managers will be the principal care of the Department ; (*b*) by leaving private managers free to develop their institutions in any way consistent with efficiency and the protection of neighbouring institutions from unfair competition ; (*c*) by insisting on all institutions maintained from public funds and under official management refraining from [illegible] by such means as charging lower rates or by liberal rates of aid so long as aid is needed ; (*d*) by co-operation in the gradual raising of fees, so that less and less aid may be required ; and (*e*) by favouring the transfer to bodies of Native gentlemen of all advanced educational institutions for males which can be so transferred without injury to education generally. The Government of India does not advocate, nor does it understand the Commission to advocate, any hasty upsetting of existing arrangements ; but it thinks it desirable that Governments may be required now finally and fully to accept these principles and to give effect to them as opportunity may offer ; and in this conclusion it has the support of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It is satisfactory to find that the principles of this important chapter are generally accepted by the Local Governments. The policy laid down in recommendation 1, that the improvement and extension of private institutions shall be in future the principal care of the Department, meets with general acceptance, and His Excellency in Council hopes that real effect may be given to it. It should be understood that board schools and municipal schools are not private institutions in the sense contemplated by the Commission. What is wanted is to give forth genuine private enterprise, and to encourage the transfer of Government schools and board schools to the hands of trustees who will interest themselves in their maintenance, and thus set free the funds of the public for the extension of primary education in directions. It is not fostering education by private enterprise to give a school that has no endowment or subscription—only its fee income—a grant sufficient to defray the balance of its expenses, such a school by accepted fact a Government or board school. The Government of India accepts the cautious and well-considered proposals of the Commission on the subject of the gradual withdrawal of Government from the charge of institutions of a high order, and especially from colleges. It is left to the Local Governments to give effect to the recommendations on this subject gradually and as local circumstances permit. It is, as has been repeatedly declared, in no degree the wish of the Government of India to discourage high education in any way whatever. On the contrary it believes it to be one of its most important duties to spread and foster it. What it specially desires is to secure assistance to the limited funds of the State by calling forth every available private agency in connection with every branch of public instruction. It is in connection with high education, and in view of the direct pecuniary advantages which it holds out to those who follow it, that the Government thinks it can most properly insist on the fullest development of the principle of self-help.

Dealing with subject of special classes for whom special educational arrangements are required :—

As to the question of the sons of Chiefs and Nobles, the Government of India will only remark that institutions designed for them should be entirely self-supporting. The Governor-General in Council has the subject of Muhammadan education at present under separate consideration, and will merely say here that, in view of the backward condition into which in some Provinces the members of that community have fallen, he thinks it desirable to give them in some exceptional assistance. The proposals bearing upon the education of aboriginal races are approved. [illegible] In all Provinces the [illegible] ance to the provision of [illegible] educational facilities for children of low caste parents. In their recommendations bearing on this point the Commission re-affirm the principle that no boy be refused admittance to any Government college or school merely on the ground of caste, and they recommend that it be applied with due caution to every institution, not reserved for special classes, which is wholly maintained at the cost of public funds, whether provincial, municipal, or local. There are doubtless many parts of India, even at the present day, where much tact will have to be shown by the officers of Government in leading the managers of aided schools to throw their institutions open to low-caste children. It has been above explained that no compulsion is to be used, but it is hoped that by the exercise of that due caution on which the Commission rightly insist, and through the example set by Government and other schools supported by public funds, progress may be made in rendering the aided schools of the country available for all classes of the community. As regards the poorer classes generally, the Commission avoid make due provision for free studentships and special schools suited to their wants.

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TELEGRAMS

RELEASE OF THE SALEM RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 28.

The Madras Government passed an order yesterday, releasing all the prisoners now undergoing punishment on account of the Salem riots.

In his judgment in October, 1882, Mr. Wigram, the Additional Sessions Judge appointed to try the Salem Riot cases, recorded his opinion that the Government should after the lapse of two years revise the sentences passed by him, if meanwhile the town of Salem should remain entirely peaceful. His Excellency the Governor in Council has given to this recommendation his most anxious consideration, and now proceeds to pass the final orders of Government upon it.

In July last Mr. Vijaya Raghava Chari, having previously obtained the necessary sanction of the High Court, instituted criminal proceedings against certain persons charged with having given false evidence against him before the Salem Special Judge. His Excellency the Governor in Council deemed it essential that the course of these trials should be carefully watched and reported on by the Government pleader, in view, amongst other things, to His Excellency being in a position to judge whether any facts were elicited which might have a bearing favourable to any of the persons who had been compromised in the Salem disturbances and were undergoing punishment in connection therewith. Mr. Shephard accordingly attended the Coimbatore Court of Sessions, and, after having heard all the evidence for the prosecution, reported that the case of Sundaram Chetti and other Salem cases were no more shaken by the recent judgments than by the acquittal of Vijaya Raghava Chari by the High Court. The Chief Justice having then been consulted expressed his opinion to the same effect, but at the request of the Government he suggested certain revisions of the sentences which would, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, have more than fulfilled the hopes held out by Mr. Wigram.

Having, however, regard to the state of profound peace in which the town of Salem has remained without interruption since the deplorable disturbances of 1882, His Excellency resolves, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and as a matter of pure grace and favour, to go many steps farther than a judge could possibly have gone, and many steps farther than even Government could have been justified in going if the sentences pronounced by the courts in the case of the Salem rioters had not produced effects so decisive in discouraging excesses of religious animosity. His Excellency the Governor accordingly is pleased to order the immediate release of all prisoners now undergoing punishment on account of the Salem riots.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

The Indian party of the Delimitation Commission has now reached the Helmund, and postal communication is made via Kandahar. A special bag is made up in the Simla post office for Indian letters addressed to any of the party. These should be addressed "Afghan Boundary Commission," without any further addition. Letters from England or foreign post offices are, however, addressed as above, but with the addition of "Care of British Legation, Tehran." Arrangements for transit of the Indian post are entrusted to the officers of the Ameer.

CRIME IN THE PURNEAH DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

The Purneah district is gaining unenviable notoriety. A telegram received here to-day says that one servant has murdered another in the kitchen veranda of a gentleman's bungalow in the Sudder station, and that the District Superintendent has been called away into the mofussil to investigate a case of brutal outrage on a European.

THE WRONGFUL ARREST OF AN INDIGO PLANTER.

Mr. Wetherall, the magistrate, has committed Sub-Inspector Lalooram Pande, charged with wrongfully arresting Mr. Walker, for trial at the Sessions. He has fixed bail at four sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 28.

Letters have passed between the Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales respecting Mr. Service's circular urging the Australasian Governments to make another joint representation to the British Government to secure immediate action on the annexation proposals of the Sydney Convention. Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania cordially approved, New South Wales alone objected to [illegible] move.

The German Government are trying to found colonies in the Pacific. A German war-vessel has arrived at Sydney; its object is unknown.

The Queensland Premier has drafted a Bill to exclude French convicts from Australasia. The Bill has been submitted to the different Premiers. New Zealand suggests holding over the Bill till a Federal Council is constituted.

The Victorian Assembly has read the Land Bill a third time, and it is now before the Council.

The cable between Australia and Tasmania has been repaired.

Small-pox has not yet been stamped out.

Rain has fallen heavily in most parts of Victoria, and hail has done damage to grain and fruit crops.

The New South Wales Government have announced an extensive railway policy, and appointed loans for £14,688,000.

The Intercolonial Sanitary Conference has been closed. A federal quarantine outpost is to be established at King George's Sound and another in Queensland.

Rain has fallen in the Riverina, but more is needed.

The South Australian Government propose a railway from Port Augusta, 100 miles, to Phillips Ponds.

Heavy rains have fallen, and the crops are healthy.

[illegible]ish outrages by blacks are reported.

The Duke of Manchester has been most favourably impressed with the resources of the northern territory.

The Queensland Government have assured Parliament that they will not give their concurrence to the petition presented to Lord Derby by Fiji sugar planters desiring the introduction of Asiatic coolies without regulations.

The Land Bill and Native Labourers Bill are still under consideration in the Tasmanian Assembly.

The Reform Bill has been passed.

It is rumoured that Mr. Douglas, the Premier, will be appointed Agent-General in Western Australia.

A vigorous agitation is being maintained for the introduction of responsible government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESPATCHES TO LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

Official despatches to Lord Wolseley just published contain the instructions from the Government as regard the object and extent of his mission. He is to bring away General Gordon and Colonel Stewart, and may go as far as Khartoum if necessary; but having attained this object, no more offensive operations whatever are to be undertaken. He is to use his best endeavours to secure the retreat of the Egyptian troops and employés of the Egyptian Government. The despatches recommend that arrangements be made with the Chiefs to maintain order in the Valley of the Nile, the Egyptian Government undertaking to pay them a subsidy. Beyond this England and Egypt are not prepared to assume any responsibility whatever in the government of the country to the south of Wady Halfa.

INDIA AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

India has obtained two gold, four silver, and one bronze medal at the Health Exhibition at South Kensington.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, OCT. 27.

A telegram from General Gordon, undated but later than the 23rd August, states that it is impossible to leave Khartoum before a regular Government is established.

The 75th Regiment has been ordered to the front. Samuilah Khan has left for India.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

PARIS, OCT. 27.

Six thousand French troops will be despatched to Tonking next month.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

MALTA, OCT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 25th instant.

COLOMBO, OCT. 28.

The mail-steamer Shannon, from Australia, arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been a dull.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Bank Paper ... 80

3½ " ... 100

3 " Consols for account ... 100

2½ " Shipping Loan ... 100

2½ " Bengal Road Loan ... 100

Bar Silver ...

The sum of [illegible] withdrawn from the Bank of England for [illegible]

Arrivals.—Ostrich [illegible] and Rafael.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, October 27.

10 p.m. ... 75·7

TUESDAY, October 28.

6 a.m. ... 74·5

10 a.m. ... 82·6

2 p.m. ... 87·2

4 p.m. ... 86·5

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD having received charge of his office as Commissioner of the Southern Division, Mr. J. G. Moore reverts to his substantive appointment of Collector of the Poona District.

WE learn that a telegram has been received from Ceylon, announcing that a protest has been made by the clergy belonging to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa against the Apostolical decree which orders all the churches of the "Padroado" to be handed over to the Vicar Apostolic there. This is the first sign of resistance, but it is likely to be followed.

THE sheds in connection with the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel are now completed, and have cost the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals about Rs. 25,000. The executive committee of the Society are anxious to commence operations with them. There will, however, be some delay, as it is proposed to open the Hospital and Veterinary College together, and the sanction of the Secretary of State for the two appointments in connection with the College has not yet been obtained.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday, Mr. John Gordon presiding. In the course of the proceedings, some of the shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction at the way in which the mill was managed and were of opinion that the interests of the shareholders were not attended to as well as they might be. The principal resolution before the meeting was that relating to the reduction of the capital from sixty lakhs of rupees to twelve lakhs, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 400 each. The chairman, who proposed this resolution, explained that the reduced amount would more correctly represent the actual value of the company's property. It was further stated that when the prospects of the mill industry would show signs of improvement, as they might after the termination of the Franco-Chinese war, and when the prices of mill shares again went up, the directors would seize that opportunity for raising the capital, which would enable them to pay off their debt, and to be in a position to declare good dividends. The motion was carried by 55 votes to 2. Among the other resolutions that were passed was the adoption of the directors' report for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM'S approaching retirement from the head of the Archæological Survey has, according to the Allahabad paper, raised the question whether the Department will be decentralised, each Government taking charge of its own Archæological business.

MR. H. M. DURAND, C.S.I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, has been gazetted to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Mr. C. Grant, who leaves by this week's mail on a year's furlough. Mr. E. Buck, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is a passenger in the same steamer. He has been granted four months' leave from November 1, and Mr. Holderness will officiate during his absence.

WE hear that the leading gentlemen of Pethad met together on the 21st instant to present an address to Khan Saheb Kazi Abdul Rehiman, Naib Suba of the division, on his promotion and transfer to the Dehegaum sub-division of the Kadi district of His Highness the Gaekwar. The address, while expressing the regret of the people of Pethad at the Khan Senib's departure, thanked him for dealing out evenhanded justice to all who were brought into relation with him, and for his tact in his intercourse with them.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam will leave Shillong on the 27th October and travel by Jowai, the Kopoli, Dyungmukh, and Doboka to Nowgong, arriving there on the 8th November. Thence he will visit Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, and the Naga Hills district, returning to Gowhati by December 25. The Chief Commissioner will be accompanied by the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector of Schools, and his personal assistant. From Kokiabar the Secretary in the Public Works Department will accompany him through Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, and the Naga Hills.

THE Antwerp and London Exhibitions Committee recently constituted by Government, with Mr. J. Griffiths as its secretary, are inviting contributions of fabrics, jewellery, pottery, woodcarving, and mesalwork, in order that the natural products and artwares of the Bombay Presidency may be creditably represented at the Antwerp Exhibition, which opens next May. All freight and insurance charges incurred in the transmission of the exhibits are to be defrayed by the Committee. Government will also bear the expense of the return of the articles not intended for sale.

MOST satisfactory news respecting the progress of the Boundary Commission is telegraphed by the correspondent of the Allahabad paper. The desert has been successfully crossed without the slightest mishap. The march of fifty-eight miles from Galichah to Khwaja Ali was made by the cavalry, infantry, and baggage alike, in less than thirty-six hours, without the loss of a single man, beast, or load. The several detachments of the Mission traversed these 225 miles of desert in fourteen days, making an average of sixteen miles daily, and that through a country destitute almost of water and supplies and affording but scant grazing for camels, and over route the latter half of which presents many difficulties to the movements of troops and camel-port. At Khwaja Ali a halt was made to rest men and cattle, to discharge the Beluch riding and water camels, and to replace those which are thus got rid of. Starting again on the 19th, the members of the Commission were to pass on to Pulatak, on which date the last post *viâ* Nushki was to be despatched. Henceforth, the correspondent remarks, until their postal communication *viâ* Kandahar is established, they will be temporarily severed from the outer world.

AMONG the fugitive pieces which make up Professor Max Müller's new volume of "Biographical Essays," an essay on Dayananda Saraswati concludes the account of the religious reforms in India. At the present moment, when so much has been said about the professors of the "occult sciences" in the East, and especially about the Mahatmas, the following remarks, which occur in this essay, will be read with interest:—"In the recesses of the Himalaya mountains, Dayananda hoped to find the sages who are called Mahatmas, and are supposed to be in possession of the highest wisdom . . . That there are hermits living in the Himalaya forests, that some of them are extremely learned, and that others are able to perform extraordinary acts of austerity, is well known. But equally well known are the books which they study, and the acts of Yoga which they perform, and there is really no kind of mystery about them. They themselves would be the last to claim any mysterious knowledge beyond what the Sastras supply.

THE correspondence in the *Spectator* with reference to Lord Dufferin's nationality continues. One writer raises the greater question in his letter. He says:—Is not "Sinnrock" rather hard on "E. M. B." for what is obviously a slip of the pen? And does not "E. M. B.," after all, really touch on a point that has been raised over and over again in the miserable Irish controversy, but never settled, viz., What does "Irish" mean, when we are told that "Ireland should belong to the Irish?" If it means that only the pure Milesian race should own the soil, then I submit that the country would be under-populated. If it means all families who have been in Ireland down to the close of the seventeenth century, then the obnoxious Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Cromwellian settlers must be permitted to live in peaceful possession of their lands. If it means every one who has been born in Ireland, then surely a large proportion of unlucky landlords, whose chief fault is that they have inherited Irish properties, ought to be allowed to enjoy such rents as to Land Commission have been allotted to them.

THE version of the Redistribution Bill which the *Standard* published a few days ago has evidently been "Marvined," and no one seems to dispute its substantial accuracy. An enterprizing but unscrupulous employé of the Queen's printers apparently sold a copy of the document to somebody, and somebody sold it to the *Standard*. The chief points of the scheme, which the Liberals are disposed to regard as a decidedly moderate one, are these:—

1. Seventy-two boroughs with a population under 10,000 to be merged in the counties.

2. Forty boroughs with a population under 40,000, now returning two members, to lose one member each.

3. Fifty-four new members to be given to the counties.

4. Forty-seven seats to be given to the large towns, twenty-five of which are given to London, two to Dublin, three to Glasgow, and two to Edinburgh.

5. Seven new borough constituencies are to be created in England, two with two members each and five with one member each.

6. The three-cornered constituencies to be extinguished everywhere except in the City of London.

7. Where constituencies return four or six members they are to be divided into wards, each returning two members.

THE great Barnum has a formidable rival in the art of puffery in the almost equally great Forepaugh. Some time ago (says the *Globe*) we gave a few specimens from one of Barnum's programmes; we are glad, for the sake of fair play, to be now able to do as much for the other enterprising Yankee. In an announcement figuring in the Canadian papers, the first attraction is "the first and only genuine royally sacred Siamese white elephant." This glorious animal bears the additional names of "The Light of Asia," "The Pearl of the Temple," "The Gem of the Sky, and "The Apus of the Buddhists." In order to further elucidate its attributes, a graphic woodcut is appended to the description, representing a lady in loosely flowing raiment driving what looks like a coalscuttle on wheels through clouds of smoke. This chaste firewoman having driven off into the Eternal Blue, the "Sultan's own Children of the Desert" appear, accompanied by "Moslem Mamelukes, Moors, and Arabians, from the Biblical plains of Sinai, the venerated shores of the Red Sea, and the adored shrine of the Prophet." But what is that gorgeous spectacle, "the most greatly grand ever seen," as it is called, to the "massive marvellous Band of Mastodons" in the "Peerless-Plural Three-Ring Circus," followed by "a mile of sumptuous sun-bright golden chariots with wide open dens of savage monsters?" Barnum must evidently look to his laurels; even his "word painting" could not beat this splendid description.

THE death of the eldest son of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, whose mangled remains are reported to have been found at the foot of a precipice in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming, is likely to cause disquietude regarding family entail. Some forty years ago a claimant to the Stoneleigh estate came forward, and there was considerable litigation on the subject. He was a shoemaker named Leigh, residing at the village of Stoneleigh. His case was taken up by a solicitor at Lemington, who was eventually imprisoned for a long term for giving public lectures as to the right of the claimant to be the heir to the property. The claimant himself, with a number of supporters, endeavoured to obtain forcible possession of Stoneleigh Abbey, the residence of the present Lord Leigh, but they were unsuccessful, and were all arrested, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, since which time the present family have remained in undisturbed possession of the estate. It is quite [illegible] years ago since the claim of Leigh was set up, the heir to the estate, whose death is just reported, being born about seven years afterwards. Some curious allegations were mixed up with the claim, one of which was the reputed death by violence of a member of the family, and one of the criminatory charges brought against the solicitor who took up the case was the exhibition at his public lectures of a wood model of a bridge that crossed the river Leam at the Stoneleigh estate, and it was beneath one of the stones of this bridge that the alleged violent death was said to have occurred. All this, of course, failed to be substantiated; but the proceedings gave rise to much excitement and comment at the time.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WOODWARD, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, proceeded to Jutogh for duty on the 22nd October in command of twenty men.

THE 3-1 Scottish Division, which proceeded to Fort Fultah for gun practice some days ago, returned to Fort William on the 23rd instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. MOORE, Bombay Cavalry, having completed the special duty on which he was employed in Bengal, in connection with Cantonment Regulations, left Simla on the 18th instant for Poona.

THE Government of India have made the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent *vice* Major J. J. Kennedy, Commandant 2nd Infantry, and Colonel H. A. Justice, Commandant 6th Infantry, proceeding on furlough:—2nd Infantry.—Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Commandant. 1st Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Adye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command. 6th Infantry.—Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command to officiate as Commandant. Lieutenant C. C. M. Lushington, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command. Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant. 5th Infantry.—Lieutenant F. H. Plumer, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant. Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, to officiate as Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT A. M. RENNY, 7th Bengal Cavalry, proceeds to England immediately to join the Staff College.

CAPTAIN W. L. C. GORDON, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Madras, intends retiring from the service, and has been granted general leave pending retirement.

LIEUTENANT W. W. BLACKDEN, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, proceeds to England by the troopship of the 11th November.

A SEPOY named Goolab Khan, belonging to the 19th Bombay N. I., has been sentenced to death by a court-martial held recently at Dessa, for murdering a man by shooting him with a rifle on September 7. The prisoner fired at and injured three other persons, and was put upon his trial for these offences also.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 28.—The barometer changes are slight, comprising a fall in the Punjab at a few places, in Bombay, at Colombo, and at all stations in Burma; and a rise elsewhere. The readings are relatively high in Rajputana, and relatively low along the foot of the Himalayas and in Mysore, but the differences are slight. All over India the pressure exceeds the average of the month. The wind circulation approximates closely to the normal circulation in November. Northwesterly to westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain, northerly winds in Bengal, and northerly to north-easterly and easterly over the peninsula. The weather fine and clear at the great majority of stations, and with the exception of a few drops at Chittagong and slight showers at Akyab rain is almost entirely confined to the south of the peninsula. Rain to-day:—Wellington, 2 inches, Masulipatam, 1½ inches; Akyab, ½ inch. Previously, Chittaldrug had 1 inch.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to week ending the 21th October:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Rawere	71	Kherwadi	19 55
Nimbora	44 91	Deolali	28 58
Bhadli	36 66	Ghoti	103 39
Jalgaon	32 39	Warungaon	30 39
Shroll	32 38	Mohol	13 32
Mhasawad	33 47	Madha	14 23
Mahejl	37 37	Barsi	13 33
Kasgaon	33 61	Keim	15 84
Naldongri	27 33	Jehur	19 15
Chailisgaon	35 97	Pomalwari	16 57
Nandgaon	22 72	Deckesal	10 69
Manmad	22 23	Dhond	12 97
Lasalgaon	23 68		

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

A QUARTERLY general meeting of the Poona Municipality was held on the 22nd instant, and was wholly occupied with the discussion of a letter from Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, proposing to the Municipality in terms of the new Local Self-Government Acts to hand over charge of all the primary schools in the city on certain terms and conditions specified. There was a full attendance, and Mr. Winter, the Acting Collector, was in the chair.

Mr. Winter said it would not be necessary to read Mr. Chatfield's letter, as it had been printed and circulated and no doubt fully canvassed, but he might mention that Mr. Kirkham, the Government Inspector, was present, and as under the new Act Mr. Kirkham had a right to take part in the discussion, though he could not vote, he would ask him to explain how matters stood.

Mr. Kirkham said they were aware that under the new Act, or rather the amended old Act, it was obligatory on Municipalities to make adequate provision out of the funds at their disposal for middle-class and primary schools in the city. They were also, no doubt, aware of the fact that for many years past the schools of the city had been maintained barely at the expense of the district local funds, which were raised exclusively from the rural population. How this state of things had arisen it was not necessary to discuss now, but at any rate it had been determined to bring it to an end, and to spend the funds raised in the rural districts exclusively for the benefit of the districts, thus depriving the municipalities of the sustenance which they have hitherto been enjoying out of the district funds. This determination, which all would acknowledge was just and fair, would leave the Poona schools short of funds to the extent of about Rs. 1 lakh and the question arose, if the same number of schools were to be maintained, as at present, how was the deficit to be made up? In this emergency Government came forward and offered a handsome new grant of Provincial Funds, viz., about Rs. 3,000 on condition that the Municipality made up the rest, and on the other conditions laid down in Mr. Chatfield's letter. What had now to be done was, 1st, to formally accept the offer made and the conditions which accompanied it; and 2nd, to make the necessary practical arrangements for the working of the schools by the Municipality.

Mr. Dorabjee Puddunjee, chairman of the Managing Committee, said there was a general willingness to accept the charge of the schools, but some of the conditions appeared too stringent. He in particularly mention condition (c), which [illegible] the Government to [illegible] rates of salary and course of instruction to be generally maintained." He did not see why the School Board should not have a course of study of its own. The Government standards in geography were objectionable. They required children to know hundreds of names of insignificant places, which was useless. What was wanted was a general knowledge only of important places. He was also against binding themselves to pay for pensions to future employés.

Mr. Trimbukrao Rajmuchikar agreed with Mr. Dorabjee. If the School Board were to manage the schools, it should have full control, and be able to teach any subjects it thought proper.

Mr. Namjoshi also severely criticized the Government standards and text-books, and condemned cramming. Boys should know the geography of their own neighbourhood, but names of distant places were useless. Again, why should they be limited in their choice of teachers, and compelled to employ only certificated men? He could not see what the Board was for, if they were to have no power. He hoped Mr. Kirkham would agree to some modifications.

Mr. Plunkett pointed out that the contribution for pension was only Rs. 240 per annum, and was not worth discussion.

Mr. Kirkham said he regretted there was such an exaggerated idea abroad as to the degree of control desired by the Educational Department. The condition (c), which seemed to be the chief difficulty, merely stipulated for a general conformity to the system which had been built up by slow degrees and was the result of years of previous experience. As for its attempting to modify the conditions, he had no authority to do so; but he thought he could show that the condition objected to was a reasonable one, and would be beneficial to the schools. There must be standards of instruction of some kind, and it was due to the children that experiments should not be made upon them. In point of fact, the range of selection of subjects was limited, as all were agreed that reading, writing, and casting accounts were taught. As regards the standards, there was no doubt diversity of opinion, but if the Poona board schools were taught suitably to the ages of the children, he was quite sure the Inspector would be satisfied. As for the "certificated men" in conformity to the Departmental standards being derogatory to the School Board, such was not the case. Surely they did not want more liberty than was possessed by such a go-as-best place as Birmingham. In England 80% only were the standards prescribed, but many other things, and the grants to School Boards were made strictly to the number of children who passed these standards. Here Government was much more liberal, for it offered a handsome lump grant, and only stipulated for a general conformity to established principles and standards.

Mr. Dorabjee.—Yes, but the English standards are made by Englishmen for English children, and these are made by Englishmen for native children.

Mr. Kirkham said he was glad his friend Mr. Dorabjee had made that remark, for it enabled him to say that it was a complete mistake. The vernacular standards of the Department were drawn up by the most experienced native educationists they had, and they were constantly undergoing revision, according to the suggestions of native teachers and the native members of the teaching staff. The standards at any particular time represented the best they knew; and they were never above learning. The Department did not suppose for a moment the standards were perfect. The moment there was any general agreement that a particular change would be an improvement, it would be made. Perhaps, when the Poona School Board came to try its hand at amendment, it would find how difficult the task was, for it was one thing to suggest, and another thing to carry out. He could say one thing more remarkable than the diversity of suggestions made, and that was the perfectly absolute confidence of each reformer in the efficacy of his own nostrum, and the uselessness of all others. Up to the supplied certificated teachers, the Municipality should remember the many advantages of being part of the general system of public instruction in the country, and not endeavour to cut themselves off, and have teachers who could not be employed elsewhere.

After a further animated but somewhat desultory conversation,

Mr. Winter asked if some member would now state precisely where the shoe was felt to pinch, and perhaps Mr. Kirkham would be able to meet the objection.

Mr. Namjoshi asked whether the books to be used would be prescribed.

Mr. Rajmuchikar asked Mr. Kirkham to say what powers the Board would possess.

Mr. Kirkham replied that the schools would be examined periodically, and provided that sound instruction were being imparted, the Government Inspector would accept any books sanctioned by the School Board. There was not the slightest desire to dictate particular books or details of any kind. As to Mr. Rajmuchikar's question, the School Board would have extensive powers. They would have the power of deciding where schools should be opened, of selecting their own teachers, of fixing the rates of school fee, of settling the number of remissions to be allowed, of building school-houses with the assistance of fresh and additional grants from Government, of adopting and improving the indigenous schools of the city and of registering them for grants which would also be additional to the lump sum now offered, and above all they would possess the power of opening as many new schools as their constituents demanded and bringing the provision of elementary instruction up to something like a civilized standard. In short they would possess all the powers of a School Board in England, under Mr. Forster's Education Act.

Mr. Dorabjee asked if Mr. Kirkham would agree to the insertion of the words "as far as practicable" after the word "maintained" in condition (c).

Mr. Kirkham said the words would make no difference, as that was of course understood, and he could not for a moment admit that the Educational Department ever required anything impracticable. (Laughter.)

Ultimately the following propositions were carried:—1st, that the Municipality take charge of the primary Government schools in the city of Poona from the 1st of December next, on the conditions mentioned in the letter, No 4239, dated 30th September, 1884, from the Director of Public Instruction, with the following modifications—that the words "so far as practicable" be added after the word "maintained" in clause 1, and the same clause be the following be added at the end: "in the case of the present employés, and of those that may hereafter be appointed by the Education Department, the Local School Board consisting of six members be appointed annually by election, and the Board to be so now appointed should in consultation with the officers of the Educational Department prepare and submit rules for the conduct of business."

The meeting then proceeded to elect the School Board, and the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. Nanjoshi, Chattre, Coopooswamy, Rajmachikar, Hakim Abedin, and Dr. Golay, and Mr. Rajmachikar was appointed chairman.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, in their office in Churchgate-street. Mr. John Gordon, the chairman of the board of directors, presided, and the hall was filled with shareholders to its utmost capacity.

The following is from the directors' report submitted to the meeting:—

"The directors in submitting their tenth annual report have to state that the operations of the company during the year ending 30th June, 1884, have resulted in a profit of Rs. 51,247-15-6, which will have been seen by the shareholders from the audited accounts of the company for the period circulated to them as usual. The prices of manufactured goods during the year under report showed a considerable falling-off as compared with the previous year resulting in a loss of ½ of an anna per lb. on yarn and more than of an anna per lb. on cloth. The aggregate loss thus amounted to more than Rs. 1,50,000. This heavy loss has partially been reduced by a slight reduction in the price of cotton purchased. The result of the past year on the whole could has been better than the previous although not so satisfactory as the board would wish; but that is entirely owing to the annual drain of about a lakh and three quarters for interest—a circumstance which has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the shareholders. Apart from this drag the affairs of the company may be said to be working fairly and likely to give good results if unhampered by the heavy debt and further depreciation on the margin between the prices of the raw material and the manufactured goods. For the reduction of the company's debt the directors believe the augmentation of the capital of the company is the only remedy, but the increase of capital by the issue of new shares of the present nominal value thereof, would result on the shares being sold at the market rate, in a heavy loss requiring a number of years to clear off; thus making the remedy worse than the disease. In order to avoid this contingency it is necessary to reduce the nominal value of the present shares and the directors accordingly now submit for your adoption a proposition to reduce the capital of the company from Rs. 60,00,000 divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 2,000 each to Rs. 12,00,000 divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 400 each. The shareholders are aware that the present book-value of the company's property is far in excess of its fair estimate and that it is necessary to reduce it considerably in order to bring it to the proper figure. The directors therefore submit that the proposition now laid before you for the reduction of the nominal value of the shares of the company will enable your board to cancel a portion of the capital unrepresented by available assets and to reduce the book-value of your property to a figure approximately representing its estimated fair value. The mill building and machinery are in good working order, and as far as required repairs, or replacing have been duly attended to so as to keep up the mill in a fairly efficient woking order. The recent additions and alterations have conduced to increase the productive power of the mill as compared with the past year. The particulars regarding the working of the company during the year under report are as follows:—The total of throstle and mule yarn of various counts spun was lbs. 84,91,018-8 during 333 days that the spinning department was worked, giving an average of lbs. 24,525-6 per day. The total of cloth of various descriptions woven was 10,27,362½ pieces weighing lbs. 40,29,727-4 during 3304 days that the weaving department was worked, giving an average of about 3,108 pieces weighing ros. 12,165-9 per day. The total of yarns of various counts sold was lbs. 44,90,393. . . . The total of cloth of various descriptions sold was 42,49,411-2 lbs. realizing an average rate of annas 7 per lb. The total quantity of coal purchased was tons 14,041-18-15 giving an average cost of about Rs. 10-10-11 per ton alongside, and the consumption averaged at about tons 37-10-2 per day. The total quantity of cotton purchased was not candies 13,648 and 165 lbs. giving an average cost of Rs. 153-4-8 per candy after deducting discounts. . . . The directors are sorry to inform the shareholders that Messrs. Cooverjee Bustonjee Mody and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, two of the three auditors appointed at the last meeting, died and the board had therefore in pursuance of the powers vested in them by article 113 appointed Mr. Hormusjee Hirjeebhoy Wadia as an auditor, who has audited the accounts along with Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta. The said appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Hirjeebhoy Wadia as an auditor is accompanied it; and 2nd, to make the necessary practical arrangements for the working of the schools by the Municipality.

Mr. Dorabjee Puddunjee, chairman of the Managing Committee, said there was a general willingness to accept the charge of the schools, but some of the conditions appeared too stringent. He in particularly mention condition (c), which [illegible] the Government to [illegible] rates of salary and course of instruction to be generally maintained." He did not see why the School Board should not have a course of study of its own. The Government standards in geography were objectionable. They required children to know hundreds of names of insignificant places, which was useless. What was wanted was a general knowledge only of important places. He was also against binding themselves to pay for pensions to future employés.

Mr. Trimbukrao Rajmuchikar agreed with Mr. Dorabjee. If the School Board were to manage the schools, it should have full control, and be able to teach any subjects it thought proper.

Mr. Namjoshi also severely criticized the Government standards and text-books, and condemned cramming. Boys should know the geography of their own neighbourhood, but names of distant places were useless. Again, why should they be limited in their choice of teachers, and compelled to employ only certificated men? He could not see what the Board was for, if they were to have no power. He hoped Mr. Kirkham would agree to some modifications.

Mr. Plunkett pointed out that the contribution for pension was only Rs. 240 per annum, and was not worth discussion.

Mr. Kirkham said he regretted there was such an exaggerated idea abroad as to the degree of control desired by the Educational Department. The condition (c), which seemed to be the chief difficulty, merely stipulated for a general conformity to the system which had been built up by slow degrees and was the result of years of previous experience. As for its attempting to modify the conditions, he had no authority to do so; but he thought he could show that the condition objected to was a reasonable one, and would be beneficial to the schools. There must be standards of instruction of some kind, and it was due to the children that experiments should not be made upon them. In point of fact, the range of selection of subjects was limited, as all were agreed that reading, writing, and casting accounts were taught. As regards the standards, there was no doubt diversity of opinion, but if the Poona board schools were taught suitably to the ages of the children, he was quite sure the Inspector would be satisfied. As for the "certificated men" in conformity to the Departmental standards being derogatory to the School Board, such was not the case. Surely they did not want more liberty than was possessed by such a go-as-best place as Birmingham. In England 80% only were the standards prescribed, but many other things, and the grants to School Boards were made strictly to the number of children who passed these standards. Here Government was much more liberal, for it offered a handsome lump grant, and only stipulated for a general conformity to established principles and standards.

Mr. Dorabjee.—Yes, but the English standards are made by Englishmen for English children, and these are made by Englishmen for native children.

Mr. Kirkham said he was glad his friend Mr. Dorabjee had made that remark, for it enabled him to say that it was a complete mistake. The vernacular standards of the Department were drawn up by the most experienced native educationists they had, and they were constantly undergoing revision, according to the suggestions of native teachers and the native members of the teaching staff. The standards at any particular time represented the best they knew; and they were never above learning. The Department did not suppose for a moment the standards were perfect. The moment there was any general agreement that a particular change would be an improvement, it would be made. Perhaps, when the Poona School Board came to try its hand at amendment, it would find how difficult the task was, for it was one thing to suggest, and another thing to carry out. He could say one thing more remarkable than the diversity of suggestions made, and that was the perfectly absolute confidence of each reformer in the efficacy of his own nostrum, and the uselessness of all others. Up to the supplied certificated teachers, the Municipality should remember the many advantages of being part of the general system of public instruction in the country, and not endeavour to cut themselves off, and have teachers who could not be employed elsewhere.

After a further animated but somewhat desultory conversation,

Mr. Winter asked if some member would now state precisely where the shoe was felt to pinch, and perhaps Mr. Kirkham would be able to meet the objection.

Mr. Namjoshi asked whether the books to be used would be prescribed.

Mr. Rajmuchikar asked Mr. Kirkham to say what powers the Board would possess.

Mr. Kirkham replied that the schools would be examined periodically, and provided that sound instruction were being imparted, the Government Inspector would accept any books sanctioned by the School Board. There was not the slightest desire to dictate particular books or details of any kind. As to Mr. Rajmuchikar's question, the School Board would have extensive powers. They would have the power of deciding where schools should be opened, of selecting their own teachers, of fixing the rates of school fee, of settling the number of remissions to be allowed, of building school-houses with the assistance of fresh and additional grants from Government, of adopting and improving the indigenous schools of the city and of registering them for grants which would also be additional to the lump sum now offered, and above all they would possess the power of opening as many new schools as their constituents demanded and bringing the provision of elementary instruction up to something like a civilized standard. In short they would possess all the powers of a School Board in England, under Mr. Forster's Education Act.

Mr. Dorabjee asked if Mr. Kirkham would agree to the insertion of the words "as far as practicable" after the word "maintained" in condition (c).

Mr. Kirkham said the words would make no difference, as that was of course understood, and he could not for a moment admit that the Educational Department ever required anything impracticable. (Laughter.)

Ultimately the following propositions were carried:—1st, that the Municipality take charge of the primary Government schools in the city of Poona from the 1st of December next, on the conditions mentioned in the letter, No 4239, dated

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.,

4 cases of Umbrellas.
5 bales of grey shirtings.
8 cases printed white carries.
7 " colored muslins.
2 " red bordered shirtings.
5 bale grey shirtings.
5 case Bobbins.
500 oz. gold thread.
40 boxes claret, Chateau La Rose and St. Estephe.
30 cases Australian jams and jellies, assorted.
On account of the concerned—
7 bale cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Perfumery and Medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery and medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s Rosetta, consisting of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, essence of peppermint and Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam copaiba, friars balsam, glycerine, milk of rose, Jamaica pomatum, cold cream, victoria and camphorated dentifrice, essence jasmine, smelling salt, carbonate of magnesia, seidlitz powder, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned—
C M K.—121 bags refined sugar, damaged by sea water, ex s. s. Electra.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. W. Reading, constable of police, consisting of Madras cot, chest of drawers, writing table, teapoy, arm chair, wearing apparel and sundry articles.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mutti Bhugajee, Vundia Bhugajee and Gena Bhugajee, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Abdool Ganney Dadoogeeya, and the estate of the late Hamidaji, son of Sheikh Arman, the mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of Talookdaree land belonging to and adjoining to Nowroji Nasserwanji Bhiladina Bungalow, measuring 32 feet in length, and 25 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Haji Rawa Havaldar, on the west by the house of Balloo Agri, on the south by the public road, an on the north by a compound, together with the foundation walls and materials of the premises lately standing thereon, and assessed under No. 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on a date to be hereafter fixed, at Cowajee Patell-street, Fort, close to Dufter Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, very handsome 12 to 9 lights chandeliers, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower-vases and jars, large size gilt statues and figures, &c., &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction early in November next, at Middle Colaba, in tents behind the residence of the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned boudoir grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, sets of rich leather and double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel STOCKLEY, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary with rare birds, oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. F. Robinson, Esq. The same comprises rich cut-glass glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, soy frame, threaded companion, a set of spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons complete, cutlery &c., handsome black wood and teak-wood french-polished and richly carved household furniture such as a dining-table in three pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers with glass book case, teapoys, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary with rare birds, a first-rate sewing machine, Brussels carpet, first-rate oleographs, handsome iron four-post bedstead, almira with plate glass door, clothes presses, chest of drawers, reclining and hair-backed couches, dispense articles, books, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colonel Fuller's bungalow, Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one single-barrel pinfire revolver rifle by Cogswill and Harrison, one machine sewing plated piano by R. Kaps of Dresden, one arm and platform sewing machine, by Ward, in good order, &c., &c., the property of S. W. ANDERSON, Esq., changing his residence.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, this very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome, strong, light English-built landau, suitable for one horse or a pair, a handsome strong English built shut-in-seated brougham in very good order, a handsome strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive, handsome strong well-bred dapple-grey Arab horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. MANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

The property of another gentleman—

One handsome strong English-built barouche by Booker and Son in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome marble figures and flower vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next, Tenders for the purchase of 5,000 tons of old iron rails. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons. The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be effected.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf, and payment for the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th September, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 478 of 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 16, situate at Cowajee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

versus

DOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the present administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, CURSETJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, AIDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the order dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the said abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storied Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop Distillery, consisting of various buildings machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. The said premises through alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary fire wood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—57, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....$4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dairymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. K. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. September 15, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts,

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirland Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	" 38 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Imita. very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 19 0
Heidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" ...	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" ...	" 32 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Mosslblumchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Braunenberger	" 16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 22 0
Hermannshofer-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 22 0
Geisenheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Bejorce	" 24 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 19 0	" 22 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	" 28 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessaudier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spann	" 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules,		
A. P. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 20 0	...
BEER.	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 9 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Calorie Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	...
	Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0	
Fortuna Kornunan Brandevin	" 18 0	
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0	
Old St. Croix Rum	" 22 0	
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0	
Do. do. do. Pints, First Swiss Brand	" 5 0	
Do. do. do. " Bish	" 5 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.		
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	per 2 lb. tin. Rs. 1 8	Per 1 lb. tin. Rs. 0 13
Do. do. (Smoked meat Sausages)	" 1 0	" 0 12
Cervelas wurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 ...
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 12
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Cases, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carriage free. Discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps... Rs. 350
Do. 40 ... " 1,
Do. for 8 arc lights 2,000 ... " 1,
Do. 8 do. 500 ... " 1,
Do. 20 do. 2,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCA... PATENT WICK CARBONS giv... other...
JABLOCHKOFF C...
INSULATED CABLES...
NOTE—OUR M... currents and do not p...

11, Meadow-street...

"ROUGH ON ...

ASK for Wells' "Rough on ... plete, permanent cure. Corns, ... Cooper, Madon & Co., Bom...

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3½ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell, ...	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell...	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells. 650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS

AND

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BEG to notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES IN

RAMPART ROW,

OPPOSITE

THE

PRINCE OF WALES STATUE

AND

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager during his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.	Gent's Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.	Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.	Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Ladies' Bracelets.	Gent's Lockets:
Ladies' Brooches.	Gent's Charms.
Ladies' Lockets.	Gent's Pencil-cases.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.	Gent's Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.	Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS.

PARASOLS
SUNSHADES
& UMBRELLAS.

WE have just received a stock of the above, all of which are of the most stylish, and most fashionable patterns and, as they have been purchased on very favourable terms, are much under former prices.

CREAM BLACK & COLOURED

[redacted]N SILK PARASOLS.
[redacted]CHE SILK PARASOLS.
[redacted] POMPADOUR SATIM PARASOLS.
[redacted] LACE-COVERED PARASOLS.
[redacted]h.
[redacted]TOE, Secretary and Manager,
[redacted] LIMITED,

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

WINE SHIPPERS FOR HALF A CENTURY.
OUR HOUSES OF BUSINESS ARE IN
LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, AND CHINA.

We were awarded by the Calcutta Exhibition Jurors both GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for our brands.

We call special attention to our

PORT WINE FOR INVALIDS,

AS RECOMMENDED BY INDIAN PHYSICIANS.
PRICE Rs. 26 NET CASH PER DOZEN.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Out-Stations should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	" 8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	" 0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 3 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Solfed Linen Bags	Rs. 5 0	Pocket Handkerchiefs	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	" 22 0	Rug Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
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SPECIAL TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics: Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
[Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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